EVENING. BY THOMAS T. LINCE. Look up; the rainy heavens withdraw, Light flews new at ebb of day; Look, and believe the gracious law, That love shall have the final sway.

The grass is of a perfect green,
Dappled with shades this pleasant heur; The garden-walk is crisp and clean; Wind shakes the tears from bough and flower.

Its fireet life is in the air.

Its finest lustre in the light:
And see! the drifting clouds of eare
Are touched with glory in their flight.

In such an hour is understood The sacred mystery of woe We feel a life divinely good Within us rise, around us flow

A spirit tranquil, as of one
Who now in happy langour rests,
Bore wearied with his work well done,
But through welldoing richly blest: A spirit as of one who broods

On sorrows ceased but unforgot;
Whose heart, like heaven, the rainiest moods
Leave softer and without a blot. Come, boly peace, when evening's flame Burns in the West intensely still, Come, kinding salutary shame For half won good, half-vanquiched ill.

THE EUXINE AND THE BOSPHORUS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March, 1856. Happy was I when the hour of my departure for Constantinople arrived. In the Turkish Khas, where the Faithful reposed perpendicularly by day and horizontally by night, I had smoked away precious days in the most listless ethnographical observation-spent whole nights in the most active entomological pursuits. Ibrahim, the Khau-keeper was a paragon of honesty and good-nature. really seemed sad when I paid him for the sleep afforded by the most unyielding of mats, the unnumbered cups of black coffee, and pipe-loads of fragrant Latakieh and Tombakieh; and the slipping of a few extra piasters slily into the hand of the good Mussulman for the excellence of his long chibouques and snaky nargilehs, gave a peculiar anction to his parting benediction.

Happy, indescribably happy was I to leave that rendezvous of all the villany and wretchedness following in the track of war, and embark on the French steamer lying at anchor in the offing. The wheels soon began to revolve, and the black monster wound her way with difficulty through the fleet of transports and then turned her prow toward the Bosphorus. The fortresses and mosques of Varna were soon shut out from view. and the tent-crowned summit of the promontery of Galata gradually sank beneath the sea, but the high bluffs along the coast, and the distant Bal-

hans, were in sight all the afternoon.

For the first time in my life I felt myself really
on classic ground, and my thoughts were as light and buoyant as the trembling moisture of the Pontic wave. True, I had seen where the Roman triremes approached the shores of Britain; I had visited regions once ruled by men of consular rank, and traversed provinces dotted with Roman camps and cities, but the dimpled waves of the Euxine had yielded to the prow of the Argo, while the expedition of Casar and the period of Roman conquest seemed as of yesterday compared to the fabulous age of the Argonauts or to the later time when the shores of the Euxise were studded with colonies founded by persons who had left the cities of Greece for the enjoyment of greater liberty or in consequence of false predictions of the Oracles. down the ancient Mesian Coast, I first felt myself surrounded by the myths and solidar ities of antiquity.

For several hours the Euxine was calm and

smooth as a mirror. But before sundown the fleecy clouds gathered into dark festoons, huge. nebulous masses collected around the summits of the Balkaus, as frowning warriors assemble around their chiefs, and then took up their stately, aerial march, trumpeted by thunders and heralded by vivid lightnings. The first breath of the tempest just ruffled the surface of the sea; the ripples curled into waves weaving their crisped smiles as if in scornful defiance, and in a short time we could have justly quoted the lines of Byron-

"There's not a sea the traveler e'er pukes in Throws up more dangerous breake se than the Euxine."

The night closed in with a storm, and I retired below to study the strange scenes and characters among which I was thrown.

The steamer is not only a triumph of civiliza-tion, but is in the East one of its chief agents and promoters. It will, with other causes at work, enerate the Orient. Had it troduced a century ago, before the Ottoman Empire reached the last stage of dissolution, there would now be hope for the Osmanlis. The steamer brings people together, keeps them together, and them to learn of each other. The decks of the Euphrate exhibit little mossics of nation alities and arabesque costumes. A simple wan-derer from the Western World, and apparently the only traveler on board, I find clustered around me, as if by enchantment, not only the denizens of civilized Europe, but the dusky children of Africa and the wild sons of the nomadic nations of Central Asia. Strange sight it is, and a remark able proof that the prejudices of race and country are gradually wearing away, to see Turkish soldiers mingled with the Horse Guards, Turcomans and Arabs jostled by Germans and Anglo-Saxons, and French ladies elbowing their way through a crowd of vailed Moslems specters. Our ances tors may have separated from each other at the dis persion of Babel. We speak different languages and have different sympathies, but the twenty-two hours' passage from Varna to Constantinople unavoidably give us new impressions. In the social as in the sidereal system, bodies cannot come near each other without silently exerting a reciprocal influence.

majority of the passengers are sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimes on their way to the hospitals of Scutari and Constantinople, or re to their native land. They are ragged emaciated and downcast. Poor fellows! plebelan things in the Titanic conflicts of kings and races What mockery to them "the pride and pomp of and how cruel its bloody circum They belong to the fourth class of pas sengers, and most of them have to remain all night on the forward deck, exposed to the pitiless storm The third class is made up of Turks and Armeni ans, who occupy half of the hurricane-deck and are

protected overhead by a canvas awning. The Turk en royagant is foud of a large retinue of If his harem be in process of transportation, he also carries an incredible quantity of baggage for sleeping and culinary purposes. Ottoman is independent of the steamer which transports him, even for the water he drinks and the are that ignites his tobacco. Except in the hurry of departure, he mingles but little with the Except in the crowd on board. Spreading his blanket on the square feet allotted him, he squats upon the same cross-legged and cross armed, and remains rela tively motionless during the voyage, blow high or low, in sunshine or in storm. The limited space on the deck of the Euphrate renders the carrying out of the harem principle somewhat difficult The female sex is n uch the same the world over in the mode of maintaining their rights, and judging from the hurried accentuation, sea-sickness and promiscuous bedfellowship have seriously dis

elish, French and Turkish officers of The two-former associate but little with each other. One would indeed suppose their jealous remarks, that the sons of England and France were fighting face to face instead of shoulder to shoulder in this great crusade in the East-so true is it that their boasted alliance exists not in the hearts of the two nations, but is the offspring of circumstances liable to be changed at any moment by the death of Napoleon or a revolu-

d the usual equanimity of Eastern manners.

The first and second cabins are occupied by Eu

on simed at aristocratic power in England. The Turkish officers belong to the new school

of Moslems. They have the levity of Parisians. drink French water, and are given to other Chris tian usages. There are also with us a few officers wives, who followed their busbands to the Orient but the weeds of mourning plauly indicate that war and pleasure do not always march together.

The Euxine of grand and severe reputationthe Azenos, or inhospitable, of the Greeks in con-trast with their soft and tranquil Azean-is about three hundred miles in length from East to West. but much less in width, being of the shape of a Scythian bow. In it are mingled the crystal floods of the Ural and the Alps, the melted congelations of the North, and the weepings of warm shower on the Pontic slope of Anatolia. The Euxine is tideless, and notwithstanding it receives the perpetual inundations of forty rivers, is decidedisaline. Looked down upon by four mountain chains, the Carpathians, the Hæmus, the Taurus and the Caucasus, and exposed to the winds that sweep over the steppes of Russia, we could not expect to flad it pacific. But the traditional dangers attending the navigation of the Euxine have been studiously magnified by the Russians, who well know that the same will to a great extent disappear after the erection of lighthouses along the coasts and the completion of accurate charts.

I cannot forbear alluding in this connection to an adventure of the Emperor Nicholas on the Black Sea in the year 1828. He and the Grand Duke Michael embarked at Sevastopol on a small steamer-L'Imperatrice de la Mer-for Varna, then besieged by the Russians. Count Nesselrode, with several persons of diplomatic reputation, took passage on the Penteleimon, which was to bear the other steamer company. A terrific storm came on. The vessels were disabled and separated. The one which carried Nicholas and his fortunes was driven to the opening of the Bosphorus, and the commander proposed to run in and surrender as the only possible means of saving the lives of those on board. To that proposition the Emperor would not listen-preferring death to submission. After a marvelous escimately made the Port of Odessa. After a marvelous escape they ul members of the diplomatic corps with him arrived at Savastopol after eight days of perils and gastric perturbations, giad to have escaped, but convinced that Neptune is no respecter of DEIBOLE.

I am in no danger of forgetting the horrid discomforts of my first and only night upon the Euxine. To sleep without being lashed to the berth, or packing oneself away like a choice piece of furniture in a box, was quite impossible. Every timber in the vessel seemed to have forgotten its ordinary tune, and squeaked and crackled forth a githerish sound. The huge ship would roll from side to side, and like a tired giant, lay panting on the waves. Checked one moment in her course by a heavy sea, the pulseless arms of her engines would almost stop, then, gathering new strength from the "floods of living fire" within, she would again dart forward like an arrow-

"The beating of her restless hear

During the sleepless watches of the night I often thought of the Argonautic adventurers who, we

Were the first that ever burst

and of the rich argosies which visited the Pontus atter the enterprise of the Milesians had dotted its coasts with famous cities and converted the Aze nos of the Greeks into the Eurinos or hospitablea name which it has ever since borne.

Amid the howlings of the storm there came dim visions of the many-tongued peuplads once crowded on the shores of the Euxine-of "mare-milking Seythians living in wagons," and of

Thrac aus who howled around an infant's birth And gave their tuneral hours to songs and mirth There arose out of the chaos of these mythic and barbaresque times the Tauri cruelly decoving mar iners upon the rocks of their Chersonese to sacrifice them afterward upon bloody altars, and the Getæ pursuing their enemies across the frozen Boristhenes with poisoned arrows. There also were the Daches Indomiti of the Caucasus, defying the arms of the Romans and of the Pontic kings as they have those of the Turks and Russians in medern times. Gentler visions there were also-of beautiful Iphigenia, forced to become the san guinary priesters of Diana, and of Medea, whom ancient maths surround with all the horrors of sorcery, but who. I love to think, possessed no other magic than that of beauty, was guilty of no crime but that of love. I beheld joyous dances once more in the cool groves of Agathon, and bethought me of gentle Hylas drawn beneath the waves by the nymphs. There had also lived Mithridates, one of the idols of my boyhood readings. The one and the only illustrious name belonging exclusively to the history of the Pontic kingdoms, it consecrates the very soil on which he After all, the great and heroic man is the poblest product of the earth; and I would travel further to see a Webster s anding by the grave of Milton or Shakespeare than to behold the proudest monument of human hands blazing with Inlian pearls or piled to the skies with barbaric gold.

The past yields to the present.

The expedition fitted out from Varna, surpassing everything of the kind in the extent and completeness of its appointments-the siege, to which those of Vienna and Saragossa can hardly be com pared—the Euxine swept of a powerful navy and a rich commerce—these have been the quick-coming events of the past few months. Hosts of men, speaking almost every language and exhibiting almost every type of the human race, have en brought bither, not for the purposes of commerce in a region fitted by nature to be the com mercial center of the globe, but to destroy each other and gratify the ambition of monarchs. the Allies the present war is nominally a struggle of civilization and liberty against barbarous despotism: but seas swept of commerce, sacked cities and burning villages are the footprints of their path. The very armies enriching with their blood the granary of Europe are in part provisioned from the prairies of our own Great West. Such are the anomalies of war.

I was on deck at an early hour of the morning to catch my first glance of the Bosphorus and the coast of Asia. The storm had swept past. The stars twinkled as brightly as when they guided the ancient mariner venturing out timidly Inhospitable Sea. The moon was sinking behind the huls of Roumelia just visible in the distance, at whose rock-bound bases a long line of flashing breakers cleamed like the sheen of many tremu The air was deliciously soft and lous spears. The air was deliciously soft and warm, and there was not a breath of wind to rekindle the rage of the clanging sea, but wave put sued wave as if eager to catch the first kiss of rosy morning-to cradle and roll themselves to in the voiceless caves of the Anatolian coast. or, breken and tired with a longer march, to rest like weary Titans against the adamantine bases of A wounded French soldier from the Crimea had

died during the night, and his comrades were already assembled on deck to commit his body to the sca. From the moment he came on board at Varua, his pitiable condition had greatly inter ested me. The brave young fellow was proud of being numbered among Les enfans de la gloire et de la France but he had hoped to see once more the sunny hills of his beautiful native land. The rude breath of battle dries up the sweet charities and the tender humanities of life, but it is only during its hot rage that the soldier is without compassion at other times he is a man. When, after the death of the wounded soldier, I saw his brother-in-arms lay aside with care the sword and the chapeau to be used no more, together with the little memen tos that bespoke a mother's love, though the actors were humble, I could not help thinking of the friendships which sprang up between the war riors before the battlements of Troy, as of Achilles and Patroclus, of Ajax and Teucer. They who were grouped around me had witnessed the car Alma and Inkermann without a shudder they had often stood in the presence of death; but when the waves of the Euxine closed above their humble companion-in-arms, and darged as if triumph over a new victim for their dark and more than one officer turned silent mansions. away to conceal the tear he could not repress.

Next to Christianity, Islamism embodies the purest conception of the Deity. Stript of all the tissues which Asiatic sensuality has woven around the system, it has much of the naked and austere grandeur of Protestantism. The pious Mosiem

seems ever aware of the immediate and universal presence of Allah, reigning alone in his terrible unity far above the sensual mansions of the Mus-sulman's heaven. Laboring or journeying, in the caravan or in the camp, he cherishes everywhere the devotional spirit peculiar to the Orientals, and making the ablutions with sand where water cannot be obtained, permits nothing short of absolute necessity to interfere with his invocations to Alish

and the Prophet. When I first came on deck I noticed several of my Moslem compagnons du royage engaged in their expiatory lustrations and morning prayers. I was an impressive sight to see those simple chil dren of Nature piously stretching their hands toward the fading stars. None could have been more earnest, none more sincere than they transacting in their peculiar manner the great business of salvation.

Then occurred a scene which gave me a lasting impression of the devotional character of Islam but, in the connection, appeared strangely ludicrous. Among the passengers there was a wealthy Turk from one of the Danubian cities, on a pil grimage to Hebron with his four handsome wives half-a-dozen children, and man-servants and maid servants I cannot say how many. The Effendi was a man of rank, and had taken evident pleasure the day previous in showing me the gold watch presented him by his sovereign. His servants had brought the ewers of fresh water, the gold-embroidered napkins, and spread the piece of Persian carpet, on which the Effendi, after having performed the ablutions and determined by the pass the direction of Mecca, bowed reverently toward the Holy City. The storm had driven us a few miles from our course, and the steamer changed her direction for the highlands of the Bosphorus a moment after my Moslem friend began his devotions. The Nubien touched his master's shoulder lightly and informed him that he was no longer praying in the direction of Mecca. The Effendi arose at once, looked again at the compass, and rearranging the carpet, went through the prescribed prayers, as unmindful of our pres-ence as if he had been worshiping in the so itude of Sabara. There is a sleepy, unspiritual absorp tion in Oriental worship: there is something phari saical in this parade of prayer; but of one thing I am certain: the Moslem is never ashamed of the religion of the Prophet.

We are near the Bosphorus. The shore is bold and rugged, both on the European and the Asiatic side. The highest elevations, separated from each other by wooded ravines, here barren and there crowned with forests, can bardly be called moun tains, but are the forerunners of the mighty Hæ mus and Bithynian Olympus, frowning at each other across the Bosphorus, or shaking hands beneath its placid surface. The fortresses of Kilia and Riva, the former on the European, the latter on the Asiatic side, are the outworks guarding the entrance of the Bosphorus. Two or three villages can be seen perched like eagles' nests upon the rocky slopes of the promontories.

On the summit of a hight on the European shore is situated a large, ancient, round tower, which Domysias called the Turris Timaa, but was in reality the old Pharos from which torches were held up at night to save vessels navigating the Black Sea from being shipwrecked on the Cyanean rocks at the entrance of the Bosphorus, or on the Thragian coast. The former were called Cyana an or bluish, from their color, and also the Symplegades, or rocks striking together. The stery of their mobility doubtless arose from the fact that, rising searcely six feet above the surface, they appear and disappear as the waves pass over them. That, however, was a splendid point for the poet of antiquity, who represents Jason as steering out boldly upon the Euxine in accordance with the advice of King Phiness, but the treacherous Symplegades closing before his vessel had passed between them, she lost part of her stern, which-substituting nautical for poetical language-simply means that the Argo struck a

rock and unshipped her rudder.

From the wildness of the coast I can readily believe that the ancient inhabitants, a barbarous and cruel people, used to light fires in the most dangerous places in order fatally to decoy the

We enter the Bosphorus and soon sweep by the ancient Faunum, or Hieron, where once stood a temple to the Twelve Gods, and where the Ægean Phrygos, and afterward Jason, on his return from Colchis, dedicated altars and instituted sacrifices. Nothing however can now be seen of the temple of Zeus and Posidon on the Asiatic side, or that of Serapis and Cybele opposite. The Straits of Hieron, between one-third and one-half a mile in width, are the narrowest part of the Bosphorus. Here, from the earliest times, were the outposts of its shores against the attacks of northern barba risus; here also it was that vessels sailing in and out of the Euxine were obliged to pay toll to the masters of the adjacent hights. After the development of the maritime power of Athens, By-zance, with the Pontic and Hellespontic cities, became her tributary. To pay the annual tribute demanded by the former, the Byzantines in turn levied a tribute upon all vessels passing through the Bosphorus. And to show the extent of the commerce then floating through this channel, I may state that the distant Rhodians demanded an exemption from the payment of the "Bosphorus and finally obtained such an exemption on the ground that they were exclusively a maritime and eemmercial people. At a much later date Hieron became the theater of frequent Byzantine and Venetian contests. The Genocae obtained possession of the Straits of Hieron in the fourteenth century, and the remains of their castles are still to be seen on the opposite hights. The Heruli appeared here in the year 248 A. D., with five hundred boats. At this point the Goths crossed over into Bithynia. The Russians advanced as far as Hieron the first time in 865, again in 941, and, in the year 1832, 25,000 Muscovite troops landed not far below and encamped on the plain of Scutari as allies of the Turks to prevent Constantineple from falling into the hands of Mohammed Ali. A point of land on the Asiatic side was in ancient times called the Anchor Cape, from the tradition that Jason took a stone ancher It afterward became a shrine, and ultimately the pious Byzantines made a saint out of the reputed anchor of the Argo. Strange how the vestiges of heathenism are mingled with the usages of the Eastern Christians! how heary temes have been converted into churches, and the ympian gods baptized into Greek and Latin saints! The Impaculate Virgin has usurped the place of the Artful Venus, Jupiter has laid aside his Homeric thunderbolts, Mars has put off the severe habiliments of war, and the tablets once relating the labors and loves of the gods are now inscribed with the Pater and the Credo. The same is to a certain extent true of Western Europe. An old record made in the time of King Edgar speaks of Westminster Abbey as occupying the site of an ancient temple of Apollo, while the im-mense number of oxen's heads once found nest once found near St. Paul's Cathedral, as well as traditions, goes far to show that a temple to Diana stood upon the

The Bosphorus is about sixteen miles in length. and averages half a mile in width. The seven promontories jutting far out into the stream, and the seven corresponding bays make it crooked, and at certain points render the current turbulent.

It is the opinion of many savans that until long after the creation of Adam, the Aral, the Caspian and Black Seas formed one immense body of water, occupying much of Central Asia, the step-pes of Russia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe. The five successive basins through which the Danube descends to the Euxine must also have been, in pre-Adamic times, large inland seas. The geo legical formation of European Turkey in par-ticular appears to warrant these suppositions. A terrestrial revolution probably opened the Bos-phorus at the time of the Flood, and the Hellesnt subsequently, thus forming a connection wi Mediterranean. Hence the Greek, or rather the Pelasgic traditions respecting the two deluges of Oxyges and Deucalion have great historical in-terest. Merely the highlands of Greece rose above the surface, but on the breaking through of the Gibraltar-an event which probably occurred after the cultivation of the Pelasgic races to a considerable extent-the water subsided, enlarging thereby the continents of Europe and Asia, and

rming the islands of the Ægean.

The Samothracians related says Dicdorus

Siculus, "that the Pentic Sea had once been a vast pool of standing water, which, swollen by the rivers flowing into it, first overflowed the country to the Cyangan rocks, and after forcing a way through the Thracian Bosphorus, formed the Hei-

Plate is also cited by Strabe as having remarked that for some time after the early deluges, the re-membrance of which was preserved in traditions in other places beside Samethrace, only the sum-mits of the mountains were inhabited, the water as yet extending over the level ground; that men descended first to the bills, then upon the plains, and thus by degrees reached the re; and that improvement in dispositions, customs and modes of life accompanied these changes of situations, so that from wild rustics without laws, they became social, civilized and well regulated.

The islands in the Mediterranean look as if they had been washed and rounded by the action of water. The shape of the islands of the Archi pelago, and the form and direction of the headlands of Greece and Asia Minor plainly indicate that an in mease body of water once flowed down from the Euxine. Candia, it is true, lies with its long diameter, in an east and west direction, but there the current must have been deflected toward There is a magnificent audacity in this theory, but scientific facts appear to give it strong

suppo And now begins, from the deck of the Euphrate, the most magnificent panorama of which the world can boast. We can neither paint lightning nor give in words the flush of Aurora and the fragrance of the finely-flushing rose. Equally impossible is it to describe the marvels of beauty collected along the blue waves of the Bosphorus. The Orient and the Occident are here brought together, and the stately grandeur of the North softened by the gorgeous arabesques of the sunny South. Nature has exhausted her resources, History lavished her choicest associations, and Art piled up her mo-resque and chilseled wealth in the work of ennebling this enchanting spot.

Along the Bosphorus, rolling like a mighty ser-

pent of seven coils between the dark Euxine and e silvery Marmora, Creator and Man have collected all that is most beautiful in form, color or grace. Here are rugged mountains and sylvan valleys, the melody of birds and the music of water, the are ma of the cypress and the breath of flowers. Its rushing waters-how often they have mingled their perpetual dirge with the hurried, dithyrambic trend of barbaric peuplads! Its forest-crowned hights-how often they have echoed and reechoed the thunders of angry nations! Glorious region

That circling seas admire,
The land where Power delights to dwell.
And War his michtiest deeds can tell.
And Poetry, to sweetest spell.
Attunes her voice and lyre."

Buynkdere, Therapia, Bebek, and a score of other villages, inhabited by Greeks, Turks and Armenians are passed in quick suncession. Here is a sum-mer palace of the Sultan, and there the residence of a foreign embassador. Here are graceful kiosks and konske, there cupolas and khane. In one place the minaret of a mosque rises out of a sylvan retreat, in another an oriental kahve is the resort of pleasure-seeking groups. Crumbling castles are ot wanting, nor forts bristling with cannon.

On these terraces, washed by the lapsing waves and shaded with orange and jasmine, statuesque Moslems make the delicious kief: in those roman tic retreats, cooled by the perpetual showers of fountsins, usiad and nereid bands of Turkish beauties often "do congregate" to enjoy the sweet earth and the balmy air—the choicest luxuries of the great-eyed Orient. Now we glide by the palace of a pasha, who, a Sejanus at home, a Verres in the provinces, has grown wealthy by extortion in some distant part of the Empire, to live n eastern magnificence on the Bosphorus; and there, behind trellised jalousies, flit the pearls of lordly harems, rich in the wealth of Circassian charms and Georgian curls.

We notice the spot where Mandeocles of Samos ouilt the bridge for the army of Darius, and where the latter sat enthroned to see his myriads cross the Straits. Here is pointed out the giant plane-tree under which Godfrey of Bouillon is said to have encamped. Here is the mansoleum of the brave Barbarossa, and there once stood the pillar of Symeon the Stylite. What more fitting place ould the anchorite have chosen for his self-in tions than where, with alternate homage, the hills of Asia and Europe lay their golden shadows at each other's feet on the blushing bosom of the

Hosphorus! Shooting past a headland, the Queen of eastern cities rises before us like a sphynx from the waves. As we approach the Golden Horn, that grandiose Constantinople—sleeping voluptuously on a couch of reven hills, letting her feet dip in waters of saphire and emerald, and bathing her minaret and dome-tiared head in a roseate and purple atmost here-becomes incomparably beautifu

The wish of my youth is gratified, and my thoughts seem lost in the bewildering imaginings of an Oriental dream:

The European with the Asian shors
Sparkled with palaces; the pocan-stream,
Here and there sinded with a seventy four.
Sophia's curola with golden gleam;
The express groves; Olympus high and hoar:
The Twelve Isles, and more than I could dream.
Far less describe, present the very view.
That charmed the charming Mary Slontagn.

DR. JAMES U. NOYES.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Locating, making and repairing roads, like any other profession, requires to be learned before a person is qualified to undertake such work; therefore he law directing persons without a single qualification to act as viewers, and report on certain proposed line of road, or the opening or vacating of others, is the very foundation of our faulty roads. Such persons generally make it a leading object to take the shortest distance: they don't avoid natural obstacles, but go directly over them. A plot of the proposed road showing the courses and distances, is required; but not a word is said about a profile or longitudina section, to exhibit the undulation of the surface, or the proposed grades of the contemplated road, which is proposed grades of the contemplated road, which is more important than map or plot of the course. Our laws cripin an inclusation of five degrees, or a rise of one foot in eleven and a half, where practicable, except at the crossing of streams, &c. Now, five degrees is a greater inclination than a public road should have at all, except, possibly, in the most extreme cases. An inclination of one foot in thirty, or nearly two degrees, should be the maximum for first-class, broken game. nclination of one foot in thirty, or nearly two degrees, hould be the maximum for first-class, broken-stone cads, and one in fifteen, or something over three and half degrees, for secondary or cross-roads.

a nail degrees, for secondary or cross-roads.

It is directed that the breadth of a public road is not to exceed 50 feet. This is wrong. The surface bread h of a road may be fixed by law, though this even can't in all cases be definitely settled, for it should depend on the arcunt of traffic. but the width of land to be taken for the road will altegether depend on the nature of the earth works; as any one can see at a glance that the ingher the embalaments and the occupients the slopes of them will run out, and the more land will be required; this will vary probably at every few lundred feet, hence the absurdity of specifying a uniform width of land to be taken, when the actual quantities of land taken from each property-holder, by the contemplated road, would be marked down on the

is p.
It is semetimes directed that one of the viewers be a At is semet mes directed that one of the viewers be a surveyor; this is worth nothing; a man's being able to survey land is no guaranty of his ability to locate reads. The law that says: "Any reputable, dis-"creet ("crizen may be a viewer" to report on dis-puted bridge cases, and the like, is about as sensible as to get a jockey to testify as to the seaworthiness of

frigate.

With regard to the making of new roads and the reairing of old ones, it would be better to have all work
here by contract, under proper direction, than by the
herest system. A certain length of road might be let
at, to be kept in a good state of repair for a specified
hite, the contractor to forfeit a certain amount if he
hidd in his agreement.

As turn pike roads are not macadamized all over
heir surface, but only a canseway of eighteen feet or
o along the center, leaving a vacant space on each
hide, which is generally very uneven and obstructed

ie, which is generally very uneven and obstructe piles of unbroken stone they should be compelled t by piles of nebroken stone they should be compelled to have the broken stone causeway on one side, and have the other side kept clear and even, so that the public could use it as a Summer road when the weather permitted. This would be a comfort to the feet of these going last with light loads; and the additional cost of keeping the Summer road clear would be repaid by the lessened wear of the broken stone part.

Such are a few of the things needed to improve our common roads.

E. M. Kichakers. Length Pe April 14 1876

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY'S ANNUAL DINNER. The annual dinner given under the auspices of the St. George's Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. The occasion was one of rare interest, both from the number and character of these present. The dining hall was decorated for the occasion in an appropriate manner. At the head was a full length portrait of Queen Victoria, and in differa run length portrait of Queen Victoria, and in different parts of the room the flags of Great Britain, France, Austria and Turkey and the Cross of St. George were suspended. The tables were set for one hundred and seventy-five persons, and all the seats were occupied. Dodworth's band was present, and the beautiful selections performed by them added much to the critoyment of the occasion.

o the enjoyment of the occasion.

JOSEPH FOWLER the President of the Society sided. At his left were Mr. Stoan of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Garrigue of the German, Mr. Bonney of the New-England, Consul Barciay, Capt. War ney of the New-England, Consul Barciay, Capt, Warlow of the Royal Artillery, Dr. Neville, Chaplain of
St. George Seciety; and at his right, Mr. Norrie of
St. Atdraws, Mr. Miles of St. Davids, Mr. Van Waganer of St Nicholas, Consul Mathews of Philadelphia,
Mr. Thackery, Messrs, Youngs and Bills, Ex-Presidents of St. Georges, Baron Trobriand, and M. Masseras, William Cullen Bryast.

The repast on the occasion was one of the best
which could have been furnished; the bill of fare embracing every delicacy which the market afforded, and
was in every way creditable to the Messrs, Lelands,
When the cloth was removed, a trio, composed of

was in every way creditable to the Messrs. Lelands.

When the cloth was removed, a trio, composed of
Mr. Frazer and the Messrs. Leach, saig Non nobis
Domini- after which the venerable President made
a brief address, in which he spoke of the prosperity of
the Society. He adverted in happy terms to the treaty of peace which had just been signed in Paris, and
speke of it as an auspicious event. He paid as
e oquent tribute to the land of their birth, and in conclusion culegized the country of their adoction.

usion cule gized the country of their adoption.

The PRESIDENT then announced the regular toasts: . The Day, and all who honor it-St. George and Merrie En-

pland.

Air. Britain strike home. By Mesers. Frazer and Leach, accumpanied on the plane by Mr. G. W. Morgan.

2. The Queen, God biras her [Loud and couttnued cheers].

Music. God sare the Queen.

3. The President of the United States [Loud cheers].

4. Our faithful ally, the Emperor of the Fisnch [Loud

Music-" The Zuyder Glas." M. Masseras of the Courrier des Etats Unis, responded in a brief speech, in which he spoke of the tellevements growing out of the Anglo-French alli-ince. In conclusion he offered as a sentiment:

The Sone of England and the Sone of Prance-May their alliance last as long as a Frenchman speaks broken English. 5 Our sister societies: Their representatives are cordially selected to our festive board. Formidable competitors, but in a glorious a competition each will be glad to see itself our-tripped.

ADAM NORRIE, President of the St. Adrew's Society, first responded. He offered as a sentiment:

Englishmen in the United States: May they ever continue to illustrate genuine English character by their personal and social virtues and their love of England so as to perpetuate harmony between the land of their birth and the land of their residence

Mr. Sloan, Vice-President of St. Patrick's, next peke. He offered as a sentiment at the conclusion of is remarks the following: St. George's Society: Founded on principles of fraterial remarks the its continued career of usufulness has been one of

renevalence, its continued career of usefulness has been one of eaemplay Christian clasticy (Cleers). The next response was made by Mr. Mills, Presi-lent of St. Davids. In conclusion, he offered the fol-

ident of St. Parties.

Inwing:

England-Her race, the offspring of the best and noblest tribes of the East, have become the founders of a great and glorious empire in the West; bound by the indissoluble ties of a common language, reddered immortal by the unapproachable and crowning senter of Shakespeare, she will never case to holishe affections of the best e in both hemispiaces (Cheers).

Mr. Gabridory, of the German Society, next responded. He offered as a sentiment:

Shakespeare and Goethe-Kindred heroes of intellect, none have held like them the human heart, not told its tales in somes it greater beauty.

Mr. Bossey of the New-England Society (St. Jona-

made an appropriate response. He offered as a sentiment:
Old Englard and New England: the United Kingdom of
Great Eritain and Ireland and the United States of America—
May the harmony which exists between them never be dis-

Mr. Van Wagner, President of the St. Nicholas Society, responded. He offered: The Sous of St. George in the City of New York—Worthy schore of a hobbe stock.

The Soils of St. George in the City of New 1012—Northly scions of a hobie stock.

6. The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States. Song by Mr. Frazer. "The Death of Nesson."

An appropriate response was made by Capt. Warklow of the Royal Artillery.

7. Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives in the United

ANTHONY BARCLAY, H. B. M. Consul at New York, responded. He said that the British Minister in this country was the representative of true British sentiment, and was ever ready to protect British subjects (cheers). In conclusion Mr. Barclay culogized the president of the society, Mr. Fowler, in cloquest

'The president made a brief response to Mr. Barclay's

remarks.

Mr. Mathews, H. B. M. Consul at Philadelphia, was

Mr. Mathews, H. B. M. Consulat Philadelphia, was the next speaker.

9. The Paughlers of England and America.—There is a throne to which they both aspire—that of a lovel and tender heart. Glee.—"Here's a health to all good lasses."

The PRISIDENT said they had a gentleman present who had contended that Vanity, which they had all been taught was an evil, was a virtue, and he should like to hear an exposition of his philosophy upon that subject. He proposed the health of Mr. Thackeray [Lend cheers].

[Leud cheers].
Mr. THACKERAY arose amid loud applause and said:

Mr. I HACKLEAT are a min to apply the works of William Makepeace Flackeray just mentioned you have derived the sentiment which you have uttered. For if I have said anything about Vanity, it was not have derived the sentiment which you have uttered. For if I have said anything about Vanity, it was not altogether Vanity Fair to introduce it at this moment [laughter], for upon my conscience I do not know the sentiment, and I am perfectly prepared to approve or contradict it, as you may say [laughter]. I like better the peem which my friends at the piano sang just now, in compliment to the good lasses of England and America, some of the latter of whom I now see peeping from behind that deer [Laughter]. It was in consequence of the existence of two good lasses in my own country—and God bloss them—that I ever came into this one [laughter]; and I thank God that in coming here I have found some of the kindest friends and some of the best company, and some of the very noblest and goodest and bonestest people I ever saw in any country in Christendom [Applause]. So much allow me to say at the commencement of this lecture [Laughter]. I was going to say lecture; but the one whick I was going to make have forgotten all about, for I left it in my hat, I think, down stairs [Laughter], and I have only the heads of a little lecture which I have gathered around about, and about which, if you think best, I will make a few comments which will not last above two hours. On the announcement of the first toast which Mr. Fowler gave us, he was to me an expressible relief, he said that so politics were to be introduced into this appears in the control of the relief; he said that to politics were to be introduce into this assembly [Laughter]. Gentlemen, Mr. Fos ler, and ladies [laughter], this was to me a great sa-isfaction, because I was told by Mr. Young in terms of isfaction, because I was told by Mr. Young in terms of great carnestness, a little time since, that my own politics were looked upon with great reprobation by many of the Englishmen present in regard to some members of the bouse of Hanover mentioned to-night. I never had professed, and do not now profess a y special degree of revesence and esteem. With respect to one of them—the blind, the brave, the obstinate, the good old man whose memory and whose sad fate I am sure no English heart can remember without the sincerest lovaity and affection. I have spoken always. I believe, in terms of due and proper feeling. With respect to his granddaughter, the Sovereign who at present rules over us—how could I—how could any man—bow could any gentleman speak except with honor, regard, and affection [Loud cheers] what I said about the Queen, I wish to recall and those words of a lecture, which I have no doubt will never be heard again. I said I honored her, because she was a good wife, a good mother, an accomplished she was a good wife, a good mother, an accomplished adv. an enlightened friend, and a tender sympathize in her people's sorrows and glories [Applause], was pleasant to me, as an Englishman, in making in was pensant to me, as an English and the trends the great country, and in repeating the words to find the universal and cordial response will which they were received by the multitudes whom have had the luck to address [Applanc]. If the words had not been true, these people would not have received them with honor and lower and I for on a received them with honor and lower and I for on so received them with honor and lower and I for one-whatever I may think about the severeigns of old tince, will yield to no one-tot to the oldest Tory here preceding my admiration and respect for that lady floud cheers. The second toust which our President gave us was the President of the United States, and allow me to say that I cordially drark that toust for reasons personal to my-reid (laughter), because the President of the United States when I last visited this country was kind enough to come to my lectures. [Lond laughter]. Then we came to the Emperor of the French, and I drark his health with cordinary because among other titles of regard he wears the eagle of St. George. [Applause]. We then heard our President toust the siter scatter, and it seemed to me that all the neven planse |. We then nearl our Pressort that the serve ter societies, and it seemed to me that all the serve champions of Christendom started up at once and began to do henor to this tenst. At least I heard S Andrew of Scotland, St. David of Wales, and S

Abbrew of Scotland, St. David of Ware's,
Nictolas, though I don't remember him in the
legands so well as St. Patrick of Ireland. [Applies
I was reading in a paper only this morning—a Ne
Yerk paper—an article which seemed to cast so
doubt over the history of St. George and to expr
skeptical opinions as regards his saintship. Way, &

tiemen, have not numbers of you got his badge

wearing upon your hearts! Have we never in early times upon the sovereigns of the numerical George 1V, that great St. George engage

with a prodigious great dragon, in light costume, with a smail sword, and nothing else? I remember, two years ago, of seeing the hill of Beyrout, the very hill where they say the battle came off, when a George rescued the lovely lady Sabra, married he afterward, as I understand, to the happiness of both parties (Laughter). Gentlemen, St. Denais of Prane, whom I salute in the presence of my friend opposite to me, and St. George of England, have been engaged for nearly three years with a certain dragon of great valor, and it must be confessed that at the end of an immensely long battle St. George has not an utterly thrashed that dragon as perhaps his sons an utterly thrashed that dragon as perhaps his sons an utterly thrashed that dragon as perhaps his sons an utterly thrashed that dragon as perhaps his sons an utterly thrashed that dragon as perhaps his sons an utterly thrashed that dragon as perhaps his sons an utterly thrashed that dragon as perhaps a little proud of our national glory-little vain of our achievements—brag somewhat of our valor and assert that it is superior to all the rest of the world [Laughter]. In this we are quite different from our children of St. Jonathan [loud laughter], who, it is known, never brag [laughter]; who are quite massuming in their deportment, and who do not think "strong beer" of themselves at all [Renewed laughter]. But though we did not literally overcome that dragon suming in their deportment, and who do not think "strong beer" of themselves at all [Kenewed languare], But though we did not literally overcome that dragon it must be remembered that at Alma we hit him But though we did not literally overcome that dragon, it must be remembered that at Alma we bit him a terrific clip on the head; that at lakermann we delivered to him some terrible lance thrusts, which seek him tumbling down hill; and that at Balaklava we rode in and out of his very laws [loud cheers], and if at the Redau we received such a bite from that dragon as caused us to hold and come back to prepare for another round [laughter], I, for one, do not much regret the circumstance of the pause. I am glad that the round never came off [Applause]. I hold to the pacific Christian name which my godfathers and godinothers gave me. I would rather have love than rancor, and I am pleased to think that the struggle is ended with the mutual esteem as it must have ended on bots sides, with a gallant regard from our gallant enomine, with a true hearted recognition on our sides of the lamense bravery and endurance which he has shown is the long contest [Applause]. It must be remembered gentleman, that St. George is not only our patron, be yonder [pointing to a Russian flag.] he is painted in queer figure, it is true, in the donote eagle of Russia. St. George is a Russian as well as an English saint. He is the saint of the Emperor and the Patrarcia. He is the saint of the Emperor and the Patriarch of Moscow as well as the defender of the the faith; and it must have been difficult for him, is the course of the late contest, when he had two sets a children before him, to know for which he should de cide the battle. Now he can lean upon his crimen se and look down smilingly, approving the sons cress and look down small, the twelve days hence-the two sides; and I hope that twelve days hence-which, I believe, is the difference between our cal-endar and the Russian calendar—the Russian endar and the Russian calendar—the Russian will have, as we have now, a good time —peace and good will being once more restored to us. The teasts and speeches of gentlementard have been concluded with sentiments. Allow method and mine. We know that in England there are two women who bear the badge of St. George; one is the Queen, who confers it upon knights and emperors, as she recently did upon his Majesty Napoleon III, and Florence Nightingale [Enthusiastic applause]. Let us drink to the health of that sainted young lady, resembering that one of the duties of St. George, one of the dut she recently did upon his Majesty Napoleon III., and Florence Nightingale [Euthusinastic applause]. Let us drink to the health of that sainted young lady, remembering that one of the duties of St. George, one of the duties of all knights, of all Christians and of all good men and good women, is to succorr the poor, the of pressed and the unhappy [Lond applause].

After various volunteer toasts and speeches, the company rose. COMPANY TORC.

MARINERS FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

The twelfth anniversary of this association we celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Mariner Church, corner of Catharine and Madison street

Church, corner of, Catharine and Madison street. The choir opened the exercises by singing; after whis prayer by the Kev. Wm. Stewart.

From the report read it appears that the stere key since the organization of the Society, for the sales scamen's clothing made by the families of sallons in a flourishing condition. This clothing is prepared in the most substantial manner, and sold at a present of the sales of the sal merely sufficient to cover the cost. The Asymmet Staten Island contains 30 inmates, most of them the aged widows or mothers of scamen. The expense of the Asylum for the past year have been \$3,331 26,556 \$1,099 35 has been paid by the Industrial Society for

ork.
The Hon, C. C. Leigh was introduced. The object The Hon. C. C. Leight was introduced. The object of this Society, he remarked, was twofold: to famile a home for the female relatives of deceased or disable seamen, and to provide labor for the families of sailes. He spoke of the small remaneration generally allowed by shepkeepers for sewing, and thence showed the voy great advantages this Society affords to the wive mothers or sisters of absent sailors, by furnishing them with work at a fair price. Sewing women are generally paid by shopkeepers from four to seven cents for making shirts, from twelve to twenty-five cents for vests, and four to seven for gentlemen's drawers. Leigh appealed to the wealthy ladies of the city, precent or absent, not to patronize the fashionable stom ent or absent, not to patronize the fashionable stor in which are sold the articles manufactured at the a pense of the tears and sufferings of poor seamstress.

in which are sold the articles manufactured a the spense of the tears and sufferings of poor seamstress. He hoped that all would contribute as far as in the power to the class of charities such as the present.

The Rev. T. L. Cevillar followed. He said he would make a short speech, for the balance of the evening was short, and the audience was short, not short in sympathy for this noble work, nor short even in the Wall street sense. New-York, he thought bestowed too little thought on the mariner, who perseally handles and conveys across the water the vast wealth which, through the channels of commercially handles and conveys across the water the vast wealth which, through the channels of commercially handles and conveys across the water the vast wealth which, through the channels of commercially handles and conveys across the water the vast wealth which, through the channels of commercially handless along the Fifth avenue, or rolls samptaness to witness the majestic descent of Adriatics into the element, but we are accustomed to give very little credit to those who man and steer them. He spot of the dangers which surrounded the wives of abent scanner, reduced to poverty, with starvation on each hand and infamy on the other; the mission of the Society is to steep forth and save such. A single write season, or slight assistance, may be the tide take at the flood.

A collection was now taken up, and some additions and the flood.

at the flood.

A collection was now taken up, and some addition remarks were made by Mr. Thouse and the Rev. E. Jones, the paster of the church.

The attendance was not very large, owing probably

to the inclemency of the weather.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Mechan ics' Club, at the American Institute rooms, on Wedne day evening, possessed rather more than usual inter-The regular subject for discussion was, as pravious

announced, the properties and applications of "w rope. Prior to the announcement of this subjection several gentlemen were introduced who exhibited model the nature of inventions, of considerable in st to a large portion of the community. Whipple's Patent Nipper Block and Hook wast

first on the carpet, and excited considerable ab ration. The Hook seems to consist in a kind of ciam which halves upon a rope in any position in such manner as to let it pass freely in one direction, but, is manner as to let it pass freely in one direction, but, a New-York pawnbroker, is very reluctant to let at thing slip back again. The block appears to half of a similar clamp, applied to a rope in its pass around a pulley. It is designed in either case to set as a convenient stop, which can be released, hower at pleasure by pulling moderately on a small of attached to a singlet lever in connection. The two-

attached to a slight lever in connection. The two to be combined in hosting, if desired, by attaching: Hook to a lever and working the latter instead of a sing directly and constantly upon the rope.

Willis's Stemp Machine was next exhibited, when consists of a mechanical device in several pursuincreasing the power or rather the force of cattle is moving these incumbrances. The whole appara appears strong and tolerably pertable, and will doubt diy take the atump with any opposing eadare. The exhibitor claumed for it the ability top-stumps or standing trees "a third larger than a selection of the stump with any opposing each of the stump at the acting larger than a selection in the stump at the a strage rate of one in free combine stumps at the a strage rate of one in free combine stumps at the a strage rate of one in free combine stumps at the a strage rate of one in free combined and continued to the continued sized pile stumps at the a erage rate of one in a minutes. Whether this period includes the time set pied in transporting and preparing the machine in as

Mr. Bell of Kingston, Ulster County, in this State Mr. Bell of Kingston, Ulster County, in this State next introduced a fragment and described the name of the new paying stone which he is inboring to impound to for Broadway, and which was briefly noticed in The Thirtway of Tuesday. The stone is white, without and wears equally, but never becomes sloped it is the stone used for the Etopus mill stones, as some large quarries are found in the immediate vicinity of the Eric Canal. It is peculiar, he claims, to use one locality, having never yet been found except Ulster County.

The wire-rope question was next announced by & Samuel D. Backus, the Chairman, who called on a

Samuel D. Backus, the Chairman, who called on a Win. H. Wallace to open the subject, on which came forward and read an elaborate paper on a subject. He looks to its general introduction as a city of the contract of the con of the sters inmented by the general disposition of the steps indicated by the general disposition supposed the vegetable by the mineral in other brands of the area are urged the practicability of its apply them for the most common purposes. He exted its playment with the fullest success for window cords in the unifor purposes but dowel with particular for on the applicability of this manufacture to the standard rigging of verseus. The English it appears, have were rope for stays in the roval navy to some error fifteen years, and at the present date large species of merchant vessels, steams, & L, are rigging at the trial material. Among others he entitled the Cumbid steamer Enea, and the manufactures as but t with this material. Among others he enumer Curard steamer Emen, and the manu-sia. He asserted it to be only one quarter as by Persia. He asserted it to be only one quarter as a temp rigning of the same strength, and consequence for much less resistance in salling by the wind, a terming against a gale. It is also but two third heavy as hen p, and consequently adds materials.